

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

VOLUME XXVIII.—NUMBER 17.

The Intelligencer.

PRINTED AT THE TYPE-SETTING, WHEELING, W. VA.,
BY J. H. HARRIS, AT NO. 27 FIFTEENTH STREET.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR delivered an agricultural address the other day before the State Society of New York that is marked by a good deal of philosophic grasp of thought. He pointed out that the division of our country into broad tracts, each devoted to some great staple is "exercising influence not only upon agriculture but upon the intelligence of our people and the permanency of our Union. Great distances in time alternate, but now the diversities of their pursuits keep alive active commerce and reciprocal interests."

This system cannot be introduced in Europe because it is broken up into different nationalities separated by the jealousies and wars of centuries. From this interplay of common interests between the commerce and the manufacture of the seaboard and the production of the great interior, Gov. Seymour draws the conclusion that the productive forces of this country have only begun to exercise their dominant influence on the fortunes of the civilized world.

A six months' dividend on the P., W. & Ky. bonds (3 1/2 per cent.) is advertised this morning, payable on demand. The last six months' instalment of interest was paid on the 1st of May last, 3 1/2 per cent. as now. We then announced that, inasmuch as the semi-annual payments of interest were in arrears, the company intended, if possible, to catch up by paying six months interest every four months until the arrearage was cancelled. In accordance with this programme they are now paying, at the end of four months, the present 3 1/2 per cent. Ohio county's share will be \$1,750, which amount will be available in cancelling an extra amount of her bonds. Her present debt is about \$209,000 (bonds issued to the P., W. & Ky. road), bearing 6 per cent. interest. She paid off ten bonds amounting to \$100,000 this year, and will, with the help of the interest now received, and the further amount to be received at the end of the year, pay off \$150,000 more at the next drawing. The P., W. & Ky. is doing an excellent business, and the investment in her bonds and stock is likely to turn out a paying venture to the country.

Robinson was nominated for Governor by the New York Democratic State Convention yesterday, and Tammany carried out its threat of withdrawal, and left the hall at Syracuse. Everything was done to placate them except to allow them to nominate a man of their own choice for Governor, but they would not be placated and withdrew. This step on their part may assume considerable importance in the canvass, but at present it is hard to tell what significance to attach to it. There was a Republican convention at Syracuse in 1871, out of which no less a person than ex-Governor and Ex-Senator Reuben R. Fenton bolted, but the result was that the Republican party carried the State by a larger majority than ever that year. The result may be different this year.

One thing that has hurt the Democratic party in the elections this fall is the fact that after all their talk about reform in the national expenditures the appropriations of Congress under their management have run up instead of running down. During the last four years of Republican rule the appropriations declined from \$41,682,274 per annum to \$17,870,687, while under Democratic rule they have gone up from \$154,300,943 to \$162,401,897. This showing by Secretary Sherman has hurt the Democracy, and they begin to feel it. Sherman makes the point that while his estimates of expenditures as Secretary of the Treasury were exceptionally small, the Democratic house swelled them materially when it came to making the appropriations.

This is taken as a bad omen by voters as to the tendencies of the Democracy should they obtain full swing. Since the party obtained a majority in the lower branch of the Federal Legislature it has increased the sum voted for running the Government with every new accession to power it has made. Some papers of Democratic sympathies try to reduce the sum voted in the last year by throwing out the amount appropriated for arrears of pensions, \$36,957,500, as "extraordinary." It was an extraordinary sum voted to influence votes, and the responsibility for it rests with the Democratic party.

Wheeling Nails.
Chicago Times.
If the prices of other articles of merchandise in Wheeling, W. Va., are advancing as rapidly as those of nails, there ought to be no occasion for complaint on the part of people who have goods to sell. The manufacturers of everything in the nail line from a tack to a railroad spike are said to be overwhelmed with orders, which may account for the forthrightly advance of a shilling or more in their price lately. The cause of the unusual demand for these wares is not apparent, unless the enormous consumption of them in the boxing up of defunct rail-labors in Maine, Ohio and Wisconsin explains it.

Canadian Entertainments.
Toronto, September 11.—The Governor General entertained a select party at the Government House.

Wm. M. Evans, Secretary of the United States did not arrive to-day as expected. He will arrive to-morrow and will be tendered a reception by the American residents. Mr. Evans will be the guest of the Governor General.

Neighbours.
These and additions so destructive both to beauty and pleasure, arise from a morbid condition of the body, which is relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Try them, they will do you good.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Result of the New York State Democratic Convention.

The Tildenites Win and Tammany Withdraws.

Robinson and John Kelly Both Nominated for the Governorship.

A Riot, a Rumpus and a Row.

Some Business Remarks by President Hayes.

The Nebraska Democrats in Convention.

Alex. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Declines to be Slaughtered.

Closing of the Testimony in the Chisholm Horror.

THE CHISHOLM INVESTIGATION.

Testimony Closed and Argument Commenced.

DEKALB, Miss., September 11. At 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday the juryman in the case against Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm expressed himself as feeling well enough to listen to the evidence for an hour or two.

The defense introduced a number of witnesses to prove the character of the defendant for peace.

During the examination of these witnesses, the Court rebuked one of the counsel for the defense, and forbade him putting questions to one of the witnesses, ordering him to be quiet and not say another word. During the progress of this important trial, nothing tending towards unpleasantness or discourtesy has occurred between the opposing counsel. The defense closed its case at 5:30 p. m. yesterday.

The prosecution requested the Court to allow the jury to go to the jail and examine for themselves the marks made by the gun shots in the doors and walls. This morning at 9 o'clock the jury retired, accompanied by two bailiffs, to make an examination, and returned in a short time to the court room. The prosecution then introduced one witness in rebuttal, T. Sinclair, the former Sheriff, to prove that the lock on the door at the head of the stairway in the jail had been changed since the shooting occurred.

At 10 o'clock this morning the testimony closed, the counsel on both sides submitted their instructions for approval of the Court and at 3 p. m. the argument was opened by District Attorney Fox, presenting the theory of prosecution. Thos. H. Woods, of the Meridian bar, a man of peculiar power and magnetism, followed the District Attorney in behalf of the defense. Col. Meek, of Columbus, Mississippi, popularly known as the eagle-eye of Mississippi, next spoke for the defense.

Judge Joshua J. Morris, of Vicksburg, one of the most able lawyers of this State, closed the argument for the part of the prosecution. The counsel were limited to two hours on each side. In outlining the case for the State, the District Attorney summed up all the facts in the evidence going to show that a conspiracy on the part of Henry J. Gully, defendant, and others to murder Chisholm, and that in carrying their design into effect Cornelia Chisholm was killed. It has always been the practice of the actions by citizens at the trial of John W. Gully on the evening before the killing of Chisholm; that there was a noticed whispering among those collected there which excited the suspicion that they were plotting a large crowd came to town armed, shot Gilmer McClelland, Johnny, Cornelia and Judge Chisholm, together with others named by defendant and declarations on that subject. It has always been the practice of the actions by citizens at the trial of John W. Gully on the evening before the killing of Chisholm; that there was a noticed whispering among those collected there which excited the suspicion that they were plotting a large crowd came to town armed, shot Gilmer McClelland, Johnny, Cornelia and Judge Chisholm, together with others named by defendant and declarations on that subject.

One thing that has hurt the Democratic party in the elections this fall is the fact that after all their talk about reform in the national expenditures the appropriations of Congress under their management have run up instead of running down. During the last four years of Republican rule the appropriations declined from \$41,682,274 per annum to \$17,870,687, while under Democratic rule they have gone up from \$154,300,943 to \$162,401,897. This showing by Secretary Sherman has hurt the Democracy, and they begin to feel it. Sherman makes the point that while his estimates of expenditures as Secretary of the Treasury were exceptionally small, the Democratic house swelled them materially when it came to making the appropriations.

This is taken as a bad omen by voters as to the tendencies of the Democracy should they obtain full swing. Since the party obtained a majority in the lower branch of the Federal Legislature it has increased the sum voted for running the Government with every new accession to power it has made. Some papers of Democratic sympathies try to reduce the sum voted in the last year by throwing out the amount appropriated for arrears of pensions, \$36,957,500, as "extraordinary." It was an extraordinary sum voted to influence votes, and the responsibility for it rests with the Democratic party.

Neighbours.
These and additions so destructive both to beauty and pleasure, arise from a morbid condition of the body, which is relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Try them, they will do you good.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

A Meeting of the Tilden-Tilden and Kelly Settling Their Differences—A Convention Which Adopted a Harmonious Platform and Then Broke Up in a Row.

THE MORNING SITUATION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 11.—The city is less excited this morning. The prevailing impression on the streets is that the Robinson men will persist in and succeed in nominating him for Governor. The leaders openly say that peace and harmony are played out, and that they will rigorously follow the original programme.

The galleries of Wieing Hall, where the Democratic Convention is held, were densely packed at an early hour.

State Senator John C. Jacobs called the Convention to order about 10 o'clock, and requested persons not delegates and occupying seats on the floor to retire that the delegates may be seated. This request was followed by cries from the gallery, "Put out them Tammany rascals!"

The Chair requested the police to remove from the gallery any man who insults any member of this Convention.

The intruders upon the floor not retiring, the Chair again appealed to them and ordered them to retire, giving any course was to clear the body of the hall and readmit those only holding delegate tickets. Delegates must be protected in their rights. [Applause.] He saw a dozen men in front of him whom he knew and who were not delegates.

THE RIVAL DELEGATIONS.

Report of the Committee on Credentials, seated the McLaughlin delegates, regarded as for Robinson, from Brooklyn and Tammany delegation, anti-Robinson; from New York. The Irving Hall delegation, for Robinson, from New York, refused to come to avoid giving any cause for Tammany Hall refusing to support the ticket.

The temporary Chairman was made permanent Chairman of the Convention, and the following platform was presented and adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, profoundly sensible of the important consequences depending upon the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare and reassert the principles of popular liberty and rights, laid down by Washington, Jefferson and other founders of the Republic.

We insist on unity, fraternity and concord, and that the issues settled by the war shall not be renewed.

We deprecate the efforts made by the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds and to kindle passions of the past. We condemn the speculative methods of the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE DEMOCRACY OPPOSED TO ALL FAVORITISM.

No single interest or class of persons shall be protected at the expense of others. Democracy means government of the whole people, for the whole people and by the whole people. That if any class is to receive special consideration, it should be the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN.

The Democrats believe now as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country. They condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions, so called syndicates and the extravagances he has permitted in his department in connection with his retarding schemes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

We look with shame and sorrow on the disreputable reputation of all their professions of civil service reform by the Executive and his supporters. Federal officers have been freely given for desirable partisan work. Leading officers of the government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns, and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds, in derogation of every principle and promise of honest civil service. The 10,000 federal officers constitute an army moving under a single direction to keep the Republican party in power, and this vast patronage is now used as a corruption fund against the people.

CONGRATULATION AND CONDEMNATION.

We congratulate the people of the State of New York on the results of the Democratic Convention, in the payment of the State debt, reduction of expenses and diminished burden of taxation.

We condemn the efforts of the demagogues to create jealousy and antagonism between the City of New York and the rest of the State, when their interests are identical in the growth of the one and prosperity of the other. We people of New York demand they shall have all the advantages which accrue to them from their favorable position, and that the railroad companies, which have chartered and endowed with vast and profitable privileges shall be operated for their benefit and not for their ruin.

KNOWLEDGE.

We therefore endorse as our expression of the foregoing principles the following: First—Honesty, efficiency and economy in every department of the Government. Second—All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform the laws of assessment to that end.

Third—Lessening the burdens and increasing the advantages of the working people.

Fourth—The equal protection of the rights of labor and capital under just laws.

Fifth—Railroads prohibited by law from unjust discrimination and favoring localities or individuals.

Sixth—The tolls upon canals to be kept at the lowest rates possible consistent with their economical and efficient management.

Seventh—The maintenance of the public schools.

Eighth—Prisons for the punishment and reformation of criminals and not for the injury of honest labor, which should be protected as far as possible from such competition.

Ninth—Municipal self-government in local affairs.

Tenth—That the successful efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in restoring the fair and intelligent jury system and in protecting the freedom of the ballot and preventing the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Administration with State elections is approved, and the action of the Executive in vetoing legislation designed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers and the employment of paid Federal Supervisors and Marshals at the polls, and the use of public funds for this purpose is denounced by the Democrats of the State of New York.

Eleventh—And as the foundation of all liberty and prosperity, privileges and rights, under our Government, we shall

continue to uphold the system of untrammeled suffrage absolutely free from Federal force or supervision.

Twelfth—It is the duty of the States alike in interest of taxation, temperance and equal and exact justice to the community to make such revision of the excise laws as will better serve the rights of citizens of liberty, property and public order.

Ernestus Brooks, in presenting the report, said that, with here and there an exception, it had received the unanimous approval of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Governor were now in order. The name of Lucius Robinson was the first presented by an Albany delegate, and was received with cheers, hootings and hisses. A Kings county delegate seconded the nomination of Robinson, saying, "We will give him 13,000 majority."

Cries from the gallery, "You haven't got it and can't give it!"

Kings County—"Yes we have, and we will record it!"

A Tammany delegate nominated Gen. H. W. Slocock, and General William Baldy Smith seconded the nomination.

General Slocock's name was received with tremendous cheering.

Assemblyman Grady, Tammany delegate, denounced Robinson and said, "Under no circumstances will Tammany support his nomination if it is made."

After short speeches had been made in eulogy and denunciation of Robinson, a delegate from Saratoga named Cowen declared himself an early and consistent supporter of Robinson. He was a Tilden man and a Robinson man, but no man would ever be allowed to come between him and the Democratic party, and as it was perfectly apparent here that if Gov. Robinson was nominated he would not be elected, he was not for his nomination. When he had heard of the disagreement in New York, he had said he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty. He had said the same thing to avoid giving any cause for Tammany Hall refusing to support the ticket.

The temporary Chairman was made permanent Chairman of the Convention, and the following platform was presented and adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, profoundly sensible of the important consequences depending upon the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare and reassert the principles of popular liberty and rights, laid down by Washington, Jefferson and other founders of the Republic.

We insist on unity, fraternity and concord, and that the issues settled by the war shall not be renewed.

We deprecate the efforts made by the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds and to kindle passions of the past. We condemn the speculative methods of the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE DEMOCRACY OPPOSED TO ALL FAVORITISM.

No single interest or class of persons shall be protected at the expense of others. Democracy means government of the whole people, for the whole people and by the whole people. That if any class is to receive special consideration, it should be the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN.

The Democrats believe now as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country. They condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions, so called syndicates and the extravagances he has permitted in his department in connection with his retarding schemes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

We look with shame and sorrow on the disreputable reputation of all their professions of civil service reform by the Executive and his supporters. Federal officers have been freely given for desirable partisan work. Leading officers of the government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns, and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds, in derogation of every principle and promise of honest civil service. The 10,000 federal officers constitute an army moving under a single direction to keep the Republican party in power, and this vast patronage is now used as a corruption fund against the people.

CONGRATULATION AND CONDEMNATION.

We congratulate the people of the State of New York on the results of the Democratic Convention, in the payment of the State debt, reduction of expenses and diminished burden of taxation.

We condemn the efforts of the demagogues to create jealousy and antagonism between the City of New York and the rest of the State, when their interests are identical in the growth of the one and prosperity of the other. We people of New York demand they shall have all the advantages which accrue to them from their favorable position, and that the railroad companies, which have chartered and endowed with vast and profitable privileges shall be operated for their benefit and not for their ruin.

KNOWLEDGE.

We therefore endorse as our expression of the foregoing principles the following: First—Honesty, efficiency and economy in every department of the Government. Second—All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform the laws of assessment to that end.

Third—Lessening the burdens and increasing the advantages of the working people.

Fourth—The equal protection of the rights of labor and capital under just laws.

Fifth—Railroads prohibited by law from unjust discrimination and favoring localities or individuals.

Sixth—The tolls upon canals to be kept at the lowest rates possible consistent with their economical and efficient management.

Seventh—The maintenance of the public schools.

Eighth—Prisons for the punishment and reformation of criminals and not for the injury of honest labor, which should be protected as far as possible from such competition.

Ninth—Municipal self-government in local affairs.

Tenth—That the successful efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in restoring the fair and intelligent jury system and in protecting the freedom of the ballot and preventing the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Administration with State elections is approved, and the action of the Executive in vetoing legislation designed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers and the employment of paid Federal Supervisors and Marshals at the polls, and the use of public funds for this purpose is denounced by the Democrats of the State of New York.

Eleventh—And as the foundation of all liberty and prosperity, privileges and rights, under our Government, we shall

continue to uphold the system of untrammeled suffrage absolutely free from Federal force or supervision.

Twelfth—It is the duty of the States alike in interest of taxation, temperance and equal and exact justice to the community to make such revision of the excise laws as will better serve the rights of citizens of liberty, property and public order.

Ernestus Brooks, in presenting the report, said that, with here and there an exception, it had received the unanimous approval of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Governor were now in order. The name of Lucius Robinson was the first presented by an Albany delegate, and was received with cheers, hootings and hisses. A Kings county delegate seconded the nomination of Robinson, saying, "We will give him 13,000 majority."

Cries from the gallery, "You haven't got it and can't give it!"

Kings County—"Yes we have, and we will record it!"

A Tammany delegate nominated Gen. H. W. Slocock, and General William Baldy Smith seconded the nomination.

General Slocock's name was received with tremendous cheering.

Assemblyman Grady, Tammany delegate, denounced Robinson and said, "Under no circumstances will Tammany support his nomination if it is made."

After short speeches had been made in eulogy and denunciation of Robinson, a delegate from Saratoga named Cowen declared himself an early and consistent supporter of Robinson. He was a Tilden man and a Robinson man, but no man would ever be allowed to come between him and the Democratic party, and as it was perfectly apparent here that if Gov. Robinson was nominated he would not be elected, he was not for his nomination. When he had heard of the disagreement in New York, he had said he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty. He had said the same thing to avoid giving any cause for Tammany Hall refusing to support the ticket.

The temporary Chairman was made permanent Chairman of the Convention, and the following platform was presented and adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, profoundly sensible of the important consequences depending upon the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare and reassert the principles of popular liberty and rights, laid down by Washington, Jefferson and other founders of the Republic.

We insist on unity, fraternity and concord, and that the issues settled by the war shall not be renewed.

We deprecate the efforts made by the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds and to kindle passions of the past. We condemn the speculative methods of the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE DEMOCRACY OPPOSED TO ALL FAVORITISM.

No single interest or class of persons shall be protected at the expense of others. Democracy means government of the whole people, for the whole people and by the whole people. That if any class is to receive special consideration, it should be the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN.

The Democrats believe now as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country. They condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions, so called syndicates and the extravagances he has permitted in his department in connection with his retarding schemes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

We look with shame and sorrow on the disreputable reputation of all their professions of civil service reform by the Executive and his supporters. Federal officers have been freely given for desirable partisan work. Leading officers of the government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns, and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds, in derogation of every principle and promise of honest civil service. The 10,000 federal officers constitute an army moving under a single direction to keep the Republican party in power, and this vast patronage is now used as a corruption fund against the people.

CONGRATULATION AND CONDEMNATION.

We congratulate the people of the State of New York on the results of the Democratic Convention, in the payment of the State debt, reduction of expenses and diminished burden of taxation.

We condemn the efforts of the demagogues to create jealousy and antagonism between the City of New York and the rest of the State, when their interests are identical in the growth of the one and prosperity of the other. We people of New York demand they shall have all the advantages which accrue to them from their favorable position, and that the railroad companies, which have chartered and endowed with vast and profitable privileges shall be operated for their benefit and not for their ruin.

KNOWLEDGE.

We therefore endorse as our expression of the foregoing principles the following: First—Honesty, efficiency and economy in every department of the Government. Second—All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform the laws of assessment to that end.

Third—Lessening the burdens and increasing the advantages of the working people.

Fourth—The equal protection of the rights of labor and capital under just laws.

Fifth—Railroads prohibited by law from unjust discrimination and favoring localities or individuals.

Sixth—The tolls upon canals to be kept at the lowest rates possible consistent with their economical and efficient management.

Seventh—The maintenance of the public schools.

Eighth—Prisons for the punishment and reformation of criminals and not for the injury of honest labor, which should be protected as far as possible from such competition.

Ninth—Municipal self-government in local affairs.

Tenth—That the successful efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in restoring the fair and intelligent jury system and in protecting the freedom of the ballot and preventing the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Administration with State elections is approved, and the action of the Executive in vetoing legislation designed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers and the employment of paid Federal Supervisors and Marshals at the polls, and the use of public funds for this purpose is denounced by the Democrats of the State of New York.

Eleventh—And as the foundation of all liberty and prosperity, privileges and rights, under our Government, we shall

continue to uphold the system of untrammeled suffrage absolutely free from Federal force or supervision.

Twelfth—It is the duty of the States alike in interest of taxation, temperance and equal and exact justice to the community to make such revision of the excise laws as will better serve the rights of citizens of liberty, property and public order.

Ernestus Brooks, in presenting the report, said that, with here and there an exception, it had received the unanimous approval of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Governor were now in order. The name of Lucius Robinson was the first presented by an Albany delegate, and was received with cheers, hootings and hisses. A Kings county delegate seconded the nomination of Robinson, saying, "We will give him 13,000 majority."

Cries from the gallery, "You haven't got it and can't give it!"

Kings County—"Yes we have, and we will record it!"

A Tammany delegate nominated Gen. H. W. Slocock, and General William Baldy Smith seconded the nomination.

General Slocock's name was received with tremendous cheering.

Assemblyman Grady, Tammany delegate, denounced Robinson and said, "Under no circumstances will Tammany support his nomination if it is made."

After short speeches had been made in eulogy and denunciation of Robinson, a delegate from Saratoga named Cowen declared himself an early and consistent supporter of Robinson. He was a Tilden man and a Robinson man, but no man would ever be allowed to come between him and the Democratic party, and as it was perfectly apparent here that if Gov. Robinson was nominated he would not be elected, he was not for his nomination. When he had heard of the disagreement in New York, he had said he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty. He had said the same thing to avoid giving any cause for Tammany Hall refusing to support the ticket.

The temporary Chairman was made permanent Chairman of the Convention, and the following platform was presented and adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, profoundly sensible of the important consequences depending upon the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare and reassert the principles of popular liberty and rights, laid down by Washington, Jefferson and other founders of the Republic.

We insist on unity, fraternity and concord, and that the issues settled by the war shall not be renewed.

We deprecate the efforts made by the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds and to kindle passions of the past. We condemn the speculative methods of the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE DEMOCRACY OPPOSED TO ALL FAVORITISM.

No single interest or class of persons shall be protected at the expense of others. Democracy means government of the whole people, for the whole people and by the whole people. That if any class is to receive special consideration, it should be the working people, who, in order to secure the votes, have been guilty of fraud or force, and we insist that the rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN.

The Democrats believe now as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country. They condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions, so called syndicates and the extravagances he has permitted in his department in connection with his retarding schemes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

We look with shame and sorrow on the disreputable reputation of all their professions of civil service reform by the Executive and his supporters. Federal officers have been freely given for desirable partisan work. Leading officers of the government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns, and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds, in derogation of every principle and promise of honest civil service. The 10,000 federal officers constitute an army moving under